

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

Claim 1. (Canceled)

2. (Previously amended) The microphone according to claim 16, wherein the second amplification circuit includes drive means, in which a power supply to the drive means is configured so that the power is obtained as a constant current from outside the microphone via the output line connected to the microphone output terminal.

Claims 3 – 6. (Canceled)

7. (Currently amended) The microphone according to claim 16, wherein the first amplification circuit has an FET (field effect transistor) for the buffering amplification.

Claims 8 – 13. (Canceled)

14. (Currently amended) A capacitor type of microphone having both a microphone output terminal and a microphone common terminal, the microphone output terminal being connected to an output line through which a microphone signal is outputted outward, the microphone comprising:

a movable electrode vibrating in response to a sound vibration;

a fixed electrode arranged face to face with the movable electrode;

first amplification means for buffer-amplifying a terminal voltage generated between both the movable electrode and the fixed electrode;

second amplification means i) provided with an FET (field effect transistor) structured into a gate-common amplification circuit having a source electrode that receives an output current of the first amplification means and having a drain electrode

that supplies an amplified current through the microphone output terminal and ii) cascaded to an output terminal of the first amplification means between the microphone output terminal and the microphone common terminal connected to a gate terminal of the FET so as to have an impedance conversion between the microphone output terminal and the output terminal of the first amplification means, the impedance conversion showing a high impedance against an RF signal impinging onto the output line and coming from through the microphone output terminal; and

a bypass capacitor electrically connected between the microphone output terminal and the microphone common terminal, the bypass capacitor operating to bypass a the high frequency signal coming from outside the microphone ~~though the through a~~ microphone output member.

15. (Currently amended) A capacitor type of microphone having both a microphone output terminal and a microphone common terminal, the microphone output terminal being connected to an output line through which a microphone signal is outputted outward, the microphone comprising:

a movable electrode vibrating in response to a sound vibration;

a fixed electrode arranged face to face with the movable electrode;

first amplification means for buffer-amplifying a terminal voltage generated between both the movable electrode and the fixed electrode;

second amplification means i) provided with a junction type of transistor structured into a base-common amplification circuit having an emitter that receives an output current of the first amplification means and having a collector that supplies an amplified current through the microphone output terminal and ii) cascaded to an output terminal of the first amplification means between the microphone output terminal and the microphone common terminal connected to a base of the transistor so as to have an impedance conversion between the microphone output terminal and the output terminal

of the first amplification means, the impedance conversion showing a high impedance against an RF signal impinging onto the output line and coming from through the microphone output terminal, and

a bypass capacitor electrically connected between the microphone output terminal and the microphone common terminal, the bypass capacitor operating to bypass a the high frequency signal coming from outside the microphone through the microphone output member.

16. (Currently amended) A capacitor type of microphone having both a microphone output terminal and a microphone common terminal, the microphone output terminal being connected to an output line through which a microphone signal is outputted outward, the microphone comprising:

a movable electrode vibrating in response to a sound vibration;

a fixed electrode arranged face to face with the movable electrode;

a first amplification circuit for buffer-amplifying a terminal voltage generated between both the movable electrode and the fixed electrode;

a second amplification circuit provided with an FET (field effect transistor) structured into a gate-common amplification circuit having a source electrode that receives an output current of the first amplification circuit and having a drain electrode that supplies an amplified current through the microphone output terminal and cascaded to an output terminal of the buffer amplification means between the microphone output terminal and the microphone common terminal connected to a gate terminal of the FET so as to have an impedance conversion between the microphone output terminal and the output terminal of the first amplification circuit, the impedance conversion showing a high impedance against an RF signal impinging onto the output line and coming from through the microphone output terminal; and

a bypass capacitor electrically connected between the microphone output terminal

and the microphone common terminal, the bypass capacitor operating to bypass a the high frequency signal coming from outside the microphone ~~though the~~ through a microphone output member.

Claim 17. (Canceled)

18. (Original) The microphone according to claim 14, further comprising a member for shielding the microphone from electromagnetic waves by surrounding the movable electrode, the fixed electrode, the first amplification means, and the second amplification means.

19. (Original) The microphone according to claim 18, wherein the output line is located outside the shielding member.

20. (Original) The microphone according to claim 15, further comprising a member for shielding the microphone from electromagnetic waves by surrounding the movable electrode, the fixed electrode, the first amplification means, and the second amplification means.

21. (Original) The microphone according to claim 16, further comprising a member for shielding the microphone from electromagnetic waves by surrounding the movable electrode, the fixed electrode, the first amplification circuit, and the second amplification circuit.

22. (Original) The microphone according to claim 21, wherein the output line is located outside the shielding member.

Claim 23. (Canceled)

24. (Original) The microphone according to claim 16, further comprising a decoupling capacitor electrically connected between an output side of the output line and the microphone common terminal, the decoupling capacitor reducing an RF signal impinging onto the output line.

25. (Original) The microphone according to claim 16, further comprising a power supply electrically connected between an output side of the output line and the microphone common terminal, the decoupling capacitor reducing an RF signal impinging onto the output line.

26. (New) A capacitor type of microphone having both a microphone output terminal and a microphone common terminal, the microphone output terminal being connected to an output line through which a microphone signal is outputted outward, the microphone comprising:

- a movable electrode vibrating in response to a sound vibration;

- a fixed electrode arranged face to face with the movable electrode;

- a first amplification circuit for buffer-amplifying a terminal voltage generated between both the movable electrode and the fixed electrode;

- a second amplification circuit provided with an FET (field effect transistor) structured into a gate-common amplification circuit having a source electrode that receives an output current of the first amplification circuit and having a drain electrode that supplies an amplified current through the microphone output terminal and cascaded to an output terminal of the buffer amplification means between the microphone output terminal and the microphone common terminal connected to a gate terminal of the FET so as to have an impedance conversion between the microphone output terminal and the

output terminal of the first amplification circuit, the impedance conversion showing a high impedance against an RF signal impinging onto the output line and coming from through the microphone output terminal;

a bypass capacitor electrically connected between the microphone output terminal and the microphone common terminal, the bypass capacitor operating to bypass the high frequency signal coming from outside the microphone though the microphone output member;

a member for shielding the microphone from electromagnetic waves by surrounding the movable electrode, the fixed electrode, the first amplification circuit, and the second amplification circuit, wherein the output line is located outside the shielding member;

a power supply electrically connected between an output side of the output line and the microphone common terminal; and

a decoupling capacitor electrically connected between the output side of the output line and the microphone common terminal, the decoupling capacitor reducing the RF signal.